

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 713.]

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1800.

[VOL. XIII.]

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## European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, February 9.

The preservation of an empire which for ages ached the world, has recently been achieved by the skill and valour of an inconsiderable detachment of Britons. Gigantic discord, the foe of liberty in the garb of republicanism—the iron hand of French fraternity, received its most fatal blow under the walls of Acre; nor have the gallant spirits, whose glory, reflected upon each individual of their country, hitherto been their only reward, relaxed in the service of civilization. The following letter, to which we attach entire credit, relates a victory which, if we do not greatly err, will be or has been the prelude to the submision of the French in Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, half past eight o'clock at night, Wednesday, December 11. 1799.

"I have recalled my letter, and allowed 10 minutes to add to it, that an express arrived here an hour since, that Sir Sidney Smith, on the 11th of November, made a feint in Damietta, when, drawing the attention of the French to that point, he attacked them with irresistible valour where they were vulnerable, commanding in person, and carrying all before him. The loss of the enemy, consisted of two thousand French killed, wounded, and prisoners. In rowing to the attack, the ironman, or Sir Sidney's barge was killed close to him. I cannot give you particulars, but you may depend on what I have related is a fact.

*Extrait of another letter, December. 11.*

The present character of the Porte is exemplified in the length of time a comparatively inconsiderable band of Marauders have been permitted to devastate some of the richest provinces of the empire, and to paralyze with terror the whole of it; whilst even the anxiety natural to such a state has not incited to the establishment of a means of regular communication. Lord Elgin, however, finds in a few days to the grand Vizier, his secretary Mr. Morier, a gentleman particularly qualified to transmit a detail of the Turkish operations. Gen. Koehler and the British officers go from hence for the same destination, as does Doctor H. M. Lee, who attended the embassy from England, to analyse the nature of the Plague, and for similar researches, and who is said, is appointed Physician general to the army.

I have already possessed you of the high favour in which the English are held, and which is manifested upon all possible occasions. The government gave to them eight rich felices on the late presentation a circumstance never known before, the number seldom exceeding one or two; and this last gallant action of Sir Sidney Smith, who was before looked to as a kind of Deity, will, if possible, increase the estimation of the English amongst all descriptions of the people.

February 20.

The offensive operations against France will, in all probability, be augmented and invigorated by fresh maritime expeditions against her coasts, as well as what remains of her marine and colonies; and the Russian troops attached by treaty to our service, will be employed in measures of exterior aggression, which cannot be too indistinctly pointed out.

We are sorry to hear of threatening letters being sent about in different parts of the country respecting the high price of corn. On Monday a letter of this description was sent round to almost every gentleman who frequents the Corn-Exchange, threatening him with mischief if wheat was not immediately lowered. The letter was signed—"One of thirty thousand."

February 21.

A French cartel arrived at Falmouth on Monday last from L'Orient, with several captains of merchant vessels. When the cartel left L'Orient, an 84 gun ship & three frigates were ready for sailing on a secret expedition.

Two hundred flat bottomed boats are ordered to be built at Chatham, to company the ships for our intended expedition. The Inflexible and Vestal, fitted a troop ship, are ready for sailing.

February 22. Advices are daily expected of the British fleet having put to sea.

A new admiral is appointed to the command of that fleet, who has been twice a prisoner in England. The first time was on the first of June, when his ship was sunk, and himself and the only persons saved; afterwards he fought a very gallant action, and was taken by a British frigate.

Bonaparte's petition for peace has at length been withdrawn. The Lord Mayor or removed it yesterday morning from Guildhall, where to the honor of the city, only forty seven persons could be found to let their names to it; and in this state it is to be presented to the house of commons.

Yesterdays morning at 11 o'clock, the bidders for the loan of twenty millions and a half, met at Mr. Pitt's house in Downing street, Meffre, Roberts & co. Sir Francis Baring and Mr. Giles, bid the same price by agreement, and having offered the most advantageous terms, the loan is divided between them. The bidding was as follows.

The coalition offered to take the loan at 100. Consols and 47 reduced.

The committee of the stock exchange agreed, and 49 reduced.

The bankers 100. and 51 3-4 reduced.

At the price of the market, when the bargain was concluded, the following is the calculation of the terms:

£110 Consols, a 61 £68 4  
47 reduced, a 03 29 12  
Discount about 2 16

100 12

According to the conditions of this loan the money has been procured for the public at the rate of 41. 14s. 2d. interest per cent. We are now in the 8th year of a war, the expense of which has been as unparalleled as the danger. Yet to far from finding our resources diminished, the chancellor of the exchequer is able to supply the public necessities, upon conditions infinitely more advantageous than during the last five years of hostilities.

Notwithstanding the high terms at which the loan is taken, it bore a premium of 2 1-2 per cent. immediately, and fluctuated between that price and 3 1-2. The conjunction of so many wealthy interests is certainly very highly in its favor.

— Ireland.

DUBLIN, February 27.  
UNION OF ENGLAND AND  
IRELAND.

IRISH PARLIAMENT, February 5.  
Sketch of the Plan of Union between England and Ireland.

The first article states that on the 21st day of January, which shall be in the year 1801, and forever after, the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland shall be united into one kingdom, by the name of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and that the royal style and titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown, and also the ensigns armorial shall be such as his majesty shall be pleased to appoint.

The 2d article, that the succession to the Imperial Crown of the said United Kingdoms, &c. shall continue undiminished as it now stands.

Article 3. that the United Kingdoms be represented by the same parliament.

Art. 4. Proposes, that of the Peers of Ireland at the time of the Union, four Spiritual Lords by rotation of sevens, and twenty-eight Temporal Peers for life, be the number to sit and vote in the House of Lords; and for one hundred commissioners, viz two for each county of Ireland, two for the city of Dublin, two for the city of Cork, and one for each of the thirty two most considerable towns and boroughs, be the number of representatives of Ireland in the House of Commons. That it shall be lawful for his Majesty to create Peers of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland and to make promotions in the Peerage thereof after the Union, provided the number of Peers shall not by such creation at any time be increased beyond the number existing on the said 1st day of January 1801.

The 5th article states, that the Churches of England and Ireland shall be united into one Church, subject to the same regulations as is at present by law established.

The 6th article states, that after the 1st day of January, 1801, his majesty's

subjects of Great Britain and Ireland shall be entitled to the same privileges, and be on the same footing, in regard to enclosures, bounties &c. That after the said first day of January, all prohibitions and bounties, in articles the growth of either country and that the said articles be thenceforth exported from one country to another without duty or bounty on such export.

Art. 7. that for the space of 20 years after the Union shall take place, the contribution of Great Britain and Ireland respectively towards the expenditure of the United Kingdoms in each year, shall be defrayed in the proportion of fifteen parts for Great Britain and two for Ireland; and that, at the expiration of the said 20 years, the future expenditure of the United Kingdoms, other than the interest and charges of the debt incurred before the Union, shall be defrayed in such proportions as the United Parliaments shall deem just and reasonable, upon a comparison of the real value of the exports and imports of the respective countries &c.

Art. 8, states, that all laws in force at the time of the Union, and all the Courts of Civil and Ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the respective Kingdoms shall remain as now by law established, subject only to such alterations, as may appear to the Parliament of the United Kingdoms to be required.

Schedule No. 1. Of the articles to be charged with countervailing duties upon importation into Great Britain and Ireland respectively according to the 6th article of the Union, to which this schedule is annexed.

Articles to be charged with countervailing duties in Great Britain—Beer, Bricks and Tiles, Candles, Soap, Cordage, Printed Cottons, Cider, Glafs, Leather, Paper stained, Silk, Spirits, Starch, Sugar refined, Sweets, Tobacco.

Articles to be charged with countervailing duties in Ireland—Beer, Glafs, Leather, Paper stained, Silk, Spirits, Sugar refined, Sweets, Tobacco.

Schedule No. 2. Of the articles to be charged with the duties specified upon importation into Great Britain and Ireland respectively, according to the sixth article of the Union to which this schedule is annexed—Apparel, Brads wrought, Cabinet Ware, Coaches, Copper wrought, Cotton, Glafs Haberdashery, Hats, Hardware, Lace gold and silver, Millinery, Paper stained, Pottery, Saddlery, and other manufactured leather, Silk manufactures Steel, Stockings, ten per cent on the true value.

— Germany.

FRANKFORT, February 1.

Contrary to our expectation, the clouds with which the political horizon had been overcast, are now dispersing.

Austria, neither wishing to conquer France, nor to interfere in her constitution but merely carrying on a war for her own defence and security, has found the proposals of the first confal acceptable; and, according to authentic accounts, the negotiations hitherto carried on with great secrecy, have already far succeeded, that the consequences will soon appear.

The return of the Russians to their own country seems to confirm our hopes, that negotiations for peace are in a state of great forwardness.

Since last Thursday, the French, who had advanced, have again withdrawn, in consequence, as it is said, of orders from Paris.

American Intelligence.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

On Thursday last the Grand Jury returned true bills against two persons for conspiracy and against seven for conspiracy, rescue, and obstruction of process.

Conrad Marks (who was accused of treason) has been found guilty of misdemeanor.

Yesterday the court proceeded to the examination of the cases of conspiracy, rescue, &c. and to pass sentence.

The following sentences were then

pronounced on the persons to whose names they are respectively annexed:

	Fine.	Imprisonment.
Conrad Marks,	800 dollars.	2 years.
Valentine Kuder,	200	2 do.
Jacob Eyren an,	50	1 do.
Michael Smyer,	400	9 months.
Henry Smith,	200	8 do.
Philip Ruth,	200	6 do.
John Everhart,	100	7 do.
John Frater,	150	7 do.
Christ Sox,	200	7 do.
John Klein, jun.	100	7 do.
Daniel Klein,		
Jacob Klein,		
Adam Breich,	150 each	7 do.
G. Memberger,		
G. Gettman,	100 each	7 do.
Wm. Gettman,		
A. Shantz,	300	8 do.
H. Hemberger,	100 each	6 months.
Peter Hager,		1 day.
A. Samel,		
I. Huntzberger,	50 each	6 do.
Peter Gable,		
Daniel Gable,	40 each	6 do.
Jacob Gable,		

Each of the above persons were required to enter into recognizance for their good behaviour.

Fries, Hainey, and Gettman have been convicted of treason; and Conrad Marks and Anthony Stabler, have been acquitted of that crime. Mr. Ross, and Mr. Hopkinson, acted as counsel for Marks and Stabler. In the case of the latter, Mr. Hopkinson made a most able and ingenious defence.—The Juries in all those cases have been composed of the most respectable citizens.

Sentence of death has been passed on Fries, Hainey and Gettman, to be executed 2d May.

CONGRESS,

House of Representatives.

The Committee to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, prescribing the mode of deciding disputed elections of President and Vice-President of the United States, recommend to the house, to agree to the said bill with the following amendments, which was passed by the house, May 2d 1800, as follows:

Strike out from the word "assembled," in the second line of the first section to the end of the bill, and insert in lieu thereof the following—

"That on the next following the day when a President and Vice-President shall have been voted for by electors it shall be the duty of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to choose by ballot in each house four members thereof: And the persons thus chosen shall form a joint committee and shall have power to examine into all disputes relative to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, other than such as may relate to the number of votes by which the electors may have been apportioned.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the Senate shall deliver to the members of this joint committee appointed from the Senate, all the petitions, exceptions and memorials against the votes of the electors or the persons for whom they have voted together with the testimony accompanying the same and all documents relative thereto of which he may be possessed, other than those enclosed in the packets containing the certificates of the votes of the electors: And the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall deliver to the members of the joint committee appointed from that House, all the documents relative to the votes for President and Vice-President of which he may be possessed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the joint committee shall meet on every day (Sunday excepted) from the time of their appointment until they make their report—Six members of whom, there must be three from each house, may proceed to it. If any member of the committee appointed by either House should die, or become unable to attend after his appointment, the committee before they proceed further shall notify both Houses of such death or inability; and the House by which such member was appointed, shall immediately proceed to choose another member, by ballot, to supply such vacancy.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That

the joint committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths or affirmations to all persons examined before them, and to punish contempts of witnesses refusing to answer, as fully & absolutely as the supreme court of the United States may or can do in causes depending therein: and the testimony of all witnesses examined before the committee, shall be reduced to writing by the clerk of the committee, and shall be signed by the witness after his examination is closed: And if any person sworn and examined before this committee, shall swear or affirm falsely, for a person, being thereof convicted, shall incur the pains, penalties and disabilities, inflicted by the laws of the United States, upon wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Marshals of the several districts of the United States, and of their deputies, to serve all processes directed to them, and signed by the chairman of the joint committee; and for such services they shall receive the fees allowed for services of similar processes, issued by the Supreme Court of the United States; all witnesses attending the committee in consequence of summons or other process shall receive the same compensation as witnesses attending the Supreme Court of the United States.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the joint committee shall appoint a clerk who shall keep a journal of their proceedings under their direction to be reported to the Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That before the hours shall assemble for the purpose of counting the votes, each house shall choose by ballot, two members thereof as tellers, whose duty it shall be to receive the certificates of the electors from the President of the Senate, after they shall have been opened and read, and to note in writing, the dates of the certificates, the names of the electors, the time of their election and the time and place of their meeting, the number of votes given, and the names of the persons voted for; and also the substance of the certificates from the executive authority of each state, accompanying the certificates of the electors; and the minutes thus made by the tellers, shall be read in the presence of both houses and a copy thereof entered on the journals of each.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That so soon as the joint committee shall have made the examinations & taken the testimony, a report of their proceedings shall be made both to the Senate and House of Representatives, and shall be inserted on the journals of each House. The said report shall contain all the petitions, exceptions and memorials against the votes of the electors or the persons for whom they have voted together with the whole testimony, and arranging with each petition, exception, memorial and vote, the testimony relative thereto, but without giving any opinion thereon. The report shall also contain a copy of the law, resolution or act of the state legislatures respectively, under which the electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States, whose votes are to be counted, were chosen. So soon as this report shall have been made and entered on the journals, the Senate and House of Representatives shall meet at such place as may be agreed on for the purpose of counting the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States. The names of the several states shall then be written under the inspection of the speaker of the House of Representatives, on separate and similar pieces of paper, and folded up as nearly alike as may be, and put into a ballot box, and shaken by a member of the House of Representatives, to be named by the speaker thereof, out of which box shall be drawn, the paper on which the names of the states are written one at a time, by a member of the Senate, to be named by the President thereof, and so soon as one is drawn the packet containing the certificates from the electors of that state shall be opened by the President of the Senate, and shall then be read, and then shall be read also the petitions, exceptions and other papers and documents concerning the same, and if no exception is taken thereto, the votes contained in such certificate shall be counted; but if any exception be taken, the person taking the same shall state it directly, and in a argumentative manner, and sign his name thereto, and if it be founded on any circumstance appearing in the report of the joint committee, and the exception be seconded by one member from the Senate, and one from the House of Representatives, each of whom shall sign the said exception, as having seconded the same, then each house shall immediately

retire, without question or debate, to its own apartment, and shall take the question on the exception without debate, by yeas and nays. So soon as the question shall be taken in either house, a message shall be sent to the other, informing them that the house sending the message is prepared to resume the count, and when such message shall have been received by both houses, they shall again assemble in the same apartment as before, and the count shall be resumed. And if the two houses have concurred in rejecting the vote or votes objected to, such vote or votes shall not be counted, but unless both houses concur, such vote or votes shall be counted. If the objection taken as aforesaid shall arise on the face of the papers opened by the President of the Senate in presence of both houses, and shall not have been noticed in the report of the joint committee, such objection may be referred to the joint committee to be examined and reported on by them in the same manner and on the same principles as their first report was made, but if both houses do not concur in referring the same to the committee, then such objection shall be decided on in like manner as if it had been founded on any circumstance appearing in the report of the committee. The votes of one state being thus counted, another ticket shall be drawn from the ballot box, and the certificate and votes of the state thus drawn shall be proceeded on as is herein before directed, and so on, one after another until the whole of the votes shall be counted. The two houses may adjourn from day to day, passing over Sunday, until the count shall be completed. When a motion for adjournment shall be made by a member of either house and seconded by a member from each house, the question thereon shall be taken in the two houses separately, and if they do not concur, they shall proceed in the count.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That when the joint committee shall have been duly formed according to the directions of this act, it shall not be in the power of either house, to dissolve the committee, or to withdraw any of its members.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the executive authority of each state, to cause three copies of the law, resolution or act of the state legislatures respectively, under which electors are chosen or appointed, to be made, certified under the seal of the state, and delivered to the electors in such state before they give their votes, and the electors shall annex one of the said copies to each list of their votes, & it shall be the further duty of the executive authority of each state to cause three copies of the law, resolution or act of the state legislatures respectively, under which the electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States, whose votes are to be counted, were chosen. So soon as this report shall have been made and entered on the journals, the Senate and House of Representatives shall meet at such place as may be agreed on for the purpose of counting the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all petitions, exceptions and memorials against the votes of the electors of that state shall be opened by the President of the Senate, and shall then be read, and then shall be read also the petitions, exceptions and other papers and documents concerning the same, and if no exception is taken thereto, the votes contained in such certificate shall be counted; but if any exception be taken, the person taking the same shall state it directly, and in a argumentative manner, and sign his name thereto, and if it be founded on any circumstance appearing in the report of the joint committee, and the exception be seconded by one member from the Senate, and one from the House of Representatives, each of whom shall sign the said exception, as having seconded the same, then each house shall immediately

retire, without question or debate, to its own apartment, and shall take the question on the exception without debate, by yeas and nays. So soon as the question shall be taken in either house, a message shall be sent to the other, informing them that the house sending the message is prepared to resume the count, and when such message shall have been received by both houses, they shall again assemble in the same apartment as before, and the count shall be resumed. And if the two houses have concurred in rejecting the vote or votes objected to, such vote or votes shall not be counted, but unless both houses concur, such vote or votes shall be counted. If the objection taken as aforesaid shall arise on the face of the papers opened by the President of the Senate in presence of both houses, and shall not have been noticed in the report of the joint committee, such objection may be referred to the joint committee to be examined and reported on by them in the same manner and on the same principles as their first report was made, but if both houses do not concur in referring the same to the committee, then such objection shall be decided on in like manner as if it had been founded on any circumstance appearing in the report of the committee. The votes of one state being thus counted, another ticket shall be drawn from the ballot box, and the certificate and votes of the state thus drawn shall be proceeded on as is herein before directed, and so on, one after another until the whole of the votes shall be counted. The two houses may adjourn from day to day, passing over Sunday, until the count shall be completed. When a motion for adjournment shall be made by a member of either house and seconded by a member from each house, the question thereon shall be taken in the two houses separately, and if they do not concur, they shall proceed in the count.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That any person, being summoned in the manner above directed, and refusing or neglecting to attend, pursuant to such summons, unless in case of sickness, or other unavoidable accident, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, by the party at whose instance the warrant of summons was issued, and for his use, by account of debt in any court, or before any other tribunal of the United States, or any state, having jurisdiction to the amount of such penalty.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That persons deputed of taking testimony either to support a petition against any contested votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, or to support any such vote or votes shall previously advertise the time and place for taking such testimony, together with the points intended to be established thereby for weeks successively, in some one of the gazettes published at the seat of government of the state in which the votes to which the testimony in relate were given; provided there be a gazette published at the seat of government, and in some one of the gazettes near the place at which the testimony is to be taken if there be any gazette published nearer such place than the seat of government.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all witnesses who shall attend in pursuance of the said summons and all other witnesses who shall be produced at the time and place aforesaid shall then and there be examined on oath or affirmation by the magistrate who issued the warrant of summons aforesaid, or in case of his absence by any other such magistrate as is authorized by this act to issue such warrant, touching all such matters & things respecting the votes about to be contested or supported as may have been suggested in the notice herein before directed to be published; and the testimony given on which examination together with the questions proposed to the witness respectively, the said magistrate is hereby authorized and required to cause to be reduced to writing in his presence and to be duly attested by the witness respectively; after which he shall transfix the said testimony duly certified under his hand covered and sealed up to the President of the Senate, together with a copy of the warrant of summons and notification issued in that behalf and the original affidavit proving the service of such notification.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any judge, justice, chancellor, major recorder or intendant as is aforesaid, to whom the application herein mentioned shall be made, shall, by reason of sickness, necessary absence, or unavoidable accident, be rendered unable to attend at the time and place fixed for the examination aforesaid, it shall be lawful for him to certify the matter, & the proceedings had by him that behalf, to any other magistrate of any of the descriptions aforesaid, which said magistrate hereupon, shall be, and hereby is authorized to attend at such time and place, and to proceed touching the said examinations, in all respects, as the magistrate issuing the warrant of summons might have done, by virtue of this act.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That when no such magistrate as is herein authorized to receive applications as aforesaid, and proceed upon them, shall reside within any district for which an election about to be contested shall have

been held, it shall be lawful to make such application to any two justices of the peace residing within the said district, who are hereby authorized in such case, to receive such application, and jointly to proceed upon it in the manner herein before directed.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That every such witness as is above mentioned, shall be duly served with such warrant, by a copy thereof being delivered to him or her or left at his or her usual place of abode; & that such service shall be made a convenient time before the day on which the attendance of such witness is required, which time the magistrate issuing the warrant is hereby authorized and required to fix, for each witness, at the time of issuing it, having respect to the circumstances of such witness, and the distance of his or her residence from the place of attendance.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That any person, being summoned in the manner above directed, and refusing or neglecting to attend, pursuant to such summons, unless in case of sickness, or other unavoidable accident, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, by the party at whose instance such witness was summoned; and such witness shall have an action for the recovery of the said allowance, before any court or magistrate having competent jurisdiction, according to the laws of the United States, or of any state, in which action the certificate of the magistrate taking the said examination shall be evidence.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That each judge, justice, chancellor, major, recorder, intendant and justice of the peace, who shall be necessarily employed, pursuant to the directions of this act, and all sheriffs, constables, or other officers who may be employed to serve any of the warrants of summons or notifications herein provided for, shall have and receive from the party at whose instance such service shall have been performed, such fee or fees, as are or may be allowed for similar services in the state wherein such private service shall be rendered, respectively.

Strike out the whole of the title, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"An act prescribing the mode of counting the votes for President & Vice-President of the United States."

Lexington, May 22.

By a gentleman who left Frankfort on Tuesday evening, we are informed that returns from all the counties except Bullitt, Fleming and Hardin, had come in, and that the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor stand as follows—

GOVERNOR  
Garrard, Greenup, Logan, Todd,  
6192 3332 1675  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
Bullitt, Johnson, Ewing,  
6506 5265 5180

We are informed that Fleming gives a majority of 347, and Bullitt upwards of 200 for Garrard—we have not heard who has the majority in Hardin; but there can be no doubt of Garrard's election.

Return of Senators and Representatives—Received  
since our last.  
BARKER and WARREN,  
Schuyler—John Card.  
Representative—Robert Dougherty,  
Representative—Baily Anderson,  
BRAKEMAN and KARRICK,  
Senator—Samuel Cook.

Representative—Nathaniel Patterson,  
C. McPHERSON, PENDLETON and BOONE,  
Senator—Thomas Satchford.

PEPPERELTON  
Representative—J. J. Flournoy,  
CHRISTIAN.

Representative—Y. Ewing,  
CUMBERLAND and PULASKI,  
Senator—Jeffre Richardson.

CUMBERLAND,  
Representative—Samuel Burks,  
FLEMING.

Senator—M. Cassidy,  
GREENE.

Representative—William Catey,  
Elias Barbee, David Simms.

LIVINGSTON, HENDERSON MICHIGAN,  
BIRG and OHIO.  
Senator—William Campbell.

HENDERSON and LIVINGSTON,  
Representative—Samuel Hopkins,  
LINCOLN.

Senator—Hugh Logan,  
Representative—Geo. Davidson, Thos. Moore.

LOGAN and CHRISTIAN,  
Senator—Robert Ewing,  
LOGAN.

Representative—Ephriam. McCleas,  
Well Lauding.

MASON.  
Senator—P. Thomas,  
Representative—Joseph Dessa, John Graham, A. K. Marshall, John Machir,  
MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery,  
Representative—B. South, J. Payne,  
NELSON.

Senator—A. Hines,  
Representative—Thos. Roberts, Wm. Rogers, Adam Guthrie.





owners shall be so resident, shall be required, on the restoration of any vessel or goods of a citizen of the United States, under like circumstances of re-capture, made by the authority of such foreign prince, government or state; and where no such law or usage shall be known, the same salvage shall be allowed as is provided by the first section of this act; *Provided*, That no such vessel or goods shall be adjudged to be restored to such former owner or owners, in any case where the same shall have been, before the re-capture thereof, condemned as prize by competent authority, nor in any case where by the law or usage of the prince, government or state, within whose territory such former owner or owners shall be resident as aforesaid, the vessel or goods of a citizen of the United States, under like circumstances of re-capture, would not be restored to such citizen of the United States: *Provided also*, That nothing herein shall be construed to contravene or alter the terms of restoration in cases of re-capture, which are or shall be agreed on in any treaty between the United States, and any foreign prince, government or state.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all sums of money which may be paid for salvage, as aforesaid, when accruing to any public armed vessel, shall be divided to and among the commanders, officers and crew thereof, in such proportions as are or may be provided by law, respecting the distribution of prize money: And when accruing to any private armed vessel, shall be distributed to and among the owners and company concerned in such re-capture according to their agreements, if any such there be; and in case there be no such agreement, then to and among such persons, and in such proportions, as the court having jurisdiction thereof shall appoint.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That such parts of any acts of Congress, of the United States, as respect the salvage to be allowed in cases of re-capture, shall be, and are hereby repealed except as to cases of re-capture made before the passing of this act.

TH: JEFFERSON,  
Vice-President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate  
THEODORE SEDGWICK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
APPROVED—March 3d, 1800.  
JOHN ADAMS,  
President of the United States.

## CHAPTER XV.

An ACT declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland and Georgia.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress

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assembled, That the consent of Congress, be and hereby is granted to the operation of an act of the general assembly of the state of Maryland, passed on the twenty-sixth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, entitled, "An act empowering the wardens of the port of Baltimore, to levy and collect the duty therein mentioned," and also to so much of an act of the state of Georgia, passed February the tenth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, entitled, "An act for regulating the trade, laying duties on all goods, wares, liquors, merchandize & negroes imported into this state; and also an impost on the tonnage of shipping, and for other purposes therein mentioned," as authorizes a duty of three pence per ton on all shipping entering the port of Savannah, to be set apart as a fund for clearing the river Savannah.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be, and continue in force until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eight, and no longer.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

TH: JEFFERSON,

*Vice-President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate,*

APPROVED—March 17, 1800

JOHN ADAMS,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XVI.

*An ACT to alter the times of holding the District Court in North-Carolina.*

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sessions of the district court for the district of North-Carolina, shall hereafter be held on the first Monday in February, May, August, and November annually.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all process which shall have been issued, and all recognizances returnable, and all suits and other proceeding, which have been continued to the said district court on the first Monday in April next, shall be returned and held continued to the said court on the first Monday of May next.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

TH: JEFFERSON,

*Vice-President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.*

APPROVED—March 19, 1800

JOHN ADAMS,

*President of the United States.*

for cause, for the better preserving and securing the bankrupt's estate, before assignee's shall be chosen as aforesaid, immediately to appoint one or more assignee or assignees of the estate and effects aforesaid, or any part thereof; which assignee or assignees aforesaid, or any of them, may be removed at the meeting of the creditors, so to be appointed as aforesaid, for the choice of assignees, if such creditors, entitled to vote as aforesaid, or the major part, in value, of them, shall think fit; and such assignee or assignees as shall be so removed, shall deliver up all the estate and effects of such bankrupt, which shall have come to his or their hands or possession, unto such other assignee or assignees as shall be chosen by the creditors as aforesaid; and all such estate and effects shall be, to all intents and purposes, as effectually and legally vested in such new assignee or assignees, as if the first assignment had been made to him or them, by the said commissioners; and if such first assignee or assignees shall refuse or neglect, for the space of ten days next after notice, in writing, from such new assignee or assignees, of their appointment as aforesaid, to deliver over as aforesaid, all the estate and effects as aforesaid, every such assignee or assignees, shall, respectively forfeit a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, for the use of the creditors, and shall moreover be liable for the property so detained.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That at any time previous to the closing of the accounts of the said assignee or assignees, so chosen as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such creditors of the bankrupt, as are hereby authorized to vote in the choice of assignees, or the major part of them, in value, at a regular meeting of the said creditors, to be called for that purpose, by the said commissioners, or by one fourth, in value, of such creditors, to remove all or any of the assignees chosen as aforesaid, and to chuse one or more in his or their place and stead: and such assignee or assignees as shall be so removed shall deliver up all the estate and effects of such bankrupt, which shall have come into his or their hands or possession, unto such new assignee or assignees as shall be chosen by the creditors, at such meeting; and all such estate and effects shall be, to all intents and purposes, as effectually and legally vested in such new assignee or assignees, as if the first assignment had been made to him or them, by the said commissioners: And if such former assignee or assignees shall refuse or neglect, for the space of 10 days next after notice, in writing, from such new assignee or assignees, of their appointment, as aforesaid, to deliver over, as aforesaid, all the estate and effects aforesaid, every such former assignee or assignees, shall, respectively, forfeit a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, for the use of the creditors, and shall moreover be liable for the property so detained.

Creditors  
may remove  
the assignees  
and chuse  
others.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a new assignee or assignees shall be chosen as aforesaid, no suit at law or in equity shall be thereby abated: but it shall and may be lawful for the court in which any suit may depend, upon the suggestion of a removal of a former assignee or assignees,

Suits not abated by the removal of the assignees.